

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1877.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the
FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been
compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE
SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to
render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HIOHHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FUOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIEN-TSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the
Treasury Ports of China, Japan, and the Philip-
pines, it also includes a mass of useful information
in addition to that usually found in works of the
kind.

The larger Directory contains the different
Treaties and Conventions made by China and
Japan with foreign countries, together with various
Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to
Commerce and Shipping. It is further embellished with a Chromo-
lithograph of a

PLAN of VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW
CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the

FEAR;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only
publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public,
Mercantile, and General Offices. It is published in two forms—Complete at
\$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Fort Direct-
tories, M.P.s, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents—

MACAO..... Mr. L. A. da Graca.

SWATOW..... Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMBOYNE..... Messrs. A. & J. Nicoll & Co.

FORMOSA..... Messrs. Wicks, Nicoll & Co.

CHEFOO..... Messrs. Hodges & Co.

NINGPO..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'hai.

SHANGHAI..... Messrs. Hall & Holt.

HANKOW..... Messrs. Hall & Holt & Kelly

RIVER PORTS..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

CHIPEFOO..... Messrs. Hall & Holt.

TIEN-TSIN..... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

PEKING..... Messrs. Hall & Holt.

WAGHAI..... Messrs. Hall & Holt.

NAKASAKI..... Messrs. Hall & Holt.

THE C. & J. TRADING CO.

HIOGO, OSAKA..... The C. & J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA..... Japan Gazette Office.

MANILA..... Messrs. J. & J. Loyalty & Co.

SAGOON..... Mr. J. H. Bloom.

SINGAPORE..... Messrs. Littlewood and Martin.

HAKOKE..... Mr. Malabar, Julian & Co.

LONDON..... Mr. E. & C. O. G. & Co.

LONDON..... Mr. G. Green, 39, Cornhill.

LONDON..... Messrs. Bates, Hedges & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO..... Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant's Exchange.

NEW YORK..... Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co.

37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAIRED
PASSenger Ships Supplied.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 9TH, 1877.

It is one of the faults of Hongkong that its
enthusiasm in any cause or undertaking is
apt to cool after the first novelty of the thing
has worn off. People are willing enough, as
a rule, to subscribe and to patronise a new
society or scheme if the object appears good
or useful, but they will seldom lend it their
active support. That involves an expenditure
of time and personal trouble, attendance at
meetings, and what not—a sacrifice that is
much grudged. How many societies or
organizations have, through these causes,
become moribund or defunct? It was with
the greatest difficulty the Victoria Recreation
Club recovered from the blow which it re-
ceived by the destruction of its premises
during the typhoon of September, 1874, in
spite of the fact that the members earnestly
desired to see it restored. When the Hong-
kong Human Society was first started a good

deal of interest was felt in the movement, and
it received vigorous support. But although
the Society has succeeded in making some
very substantial progress in the shape of pro-
curing valuable apparatus, it has retrograded
in point of numbers. It is true that its
energetic President, the Hon. P. Ryan, and
several of the leading members are now absent
from the Colony, but the circumstance that
the annual meeting, called for Monday
last, had to be adjourned because there were
not sufficient members to form a quorum
looks suspiciously as though their zeal in
the philanthropic cause represented by the
Society had grown faint. It is true the time
of holding the meeting turned out unfor-
tunate in several ways, it being the same
evening on which the Dramatic Amateurs had
announced a performance at the Theatre
Royal, and the weather looking threatening.
But still, after making every allowance, it
might well have been supposed that out of
forty members ten could have found time to
attend the annual meeting of the Society.

The meeting has been adjourned to Monday
next, when we trust the members will
give proof of their unabated interest in
the Society by being present in force. The
same need for their services exists now as
when the Society was first formed. No typhoon
has occurred since then, and the members have
fortunately had no opportunity of trying their
"prudent" hands at the work of saving life; but
the immunity enjoyed by this Colony from these destructive storms
cannot be expected to continue very long
and sooner or later they are sure to recur.
Happy the Society is now provided with the
means of doing some valuable work, and the
members only need practice to render them
proficient in the use of the apparatus. It is
to be hoped their ranks will soon be re-
inforced, and that new life will be infused into
the Society. There is little doubt on one
point, namely, that in the event of a typhoon
occurring the members would muster in much
greater force than they would at a meeting.
Nevertheless it is necessary, if it is desired to
keep life in an enterprise, whether it be a
company or a society, to get a good attend-
ance at its meetings, otherwise there is
always a tendency for it to sink out of
the public sight, and while the members are
gradually reduced by departure from the
Colony their places are not filled up by fresh
arrivals, owing to a want of information on the
subject. The necessity of frequent practice,
now that the typhoon season is approaching,
cannot be too strongly insisted upon. If the
Human Society is to be of use in saving life,
its members must be well drilled in the use
of the valuable apparatus they have recently
acquired.

Owing to the severe drought, unusual heat,
and scarcity of water in the Straits Settlements,
cholera is reported to be making
sad havoc among the native population.
At Tsinlong Pagan, indeed, they are
reported to have been dying off like flies,
and the mortality is suspected to be greater
than is generally known, as the natives
are indisposed to report the deaths. If the
Singapore Times is to be credited, the
Authorities of that settlement are somewhat
remiss in taking precautionary measures, as
well as in providing medicines. It is said that
the Police Station in the village was not
supplied with medicines, and that several
lives had been saved by chloroform administered
by a European doctor in the neighbourhood.
The Government is not, perhaps, so much to blame for the failure of the water
supply, as the drought has been of unpreced-
ented duration, but if the quantity can any
where be increased by deepening the wells
it would be well to adopt such a measure.
It is to be hoped, however, that the exceptional
weather which our friends in the
Straits are experiencing will soon come to a
termination, and with it the visitation of
cholera.

The telegraphic announcement that the
British Government has annexed the Transvaal
Republic will excite little surprise. It has
long been apparent to all thinking people
that this was the only possible of putting
a stop to the disputes of the Boers with the
natives. The former have always been
aggressive and unjust in their dealings with the
Kaffirs and there have been endless disputes
between them, leading to much bloodshed
and bitter feeling. The late entanglement
between the Transvaal Republic and the
natives threatened to ultimately involve all
the British South African colonies in a
warlike conflict.

On the 29th April last, the prosecutor and his
sister went to Aberdeen by the Wanshi Gap,
returning the same way at about 1.30 p.m.
When they were near the Gap, still on the Aberdeen
side, they saw four men sitting down
on the road. When they reached the place
where they saw the four men, they got up
and followed one of them, who was the
prosecutor and his sister (who had been previously
met with a jacket) proceeded to Wanchi Gap,
and the master was brought to the notice of the
police. They took off his jacket, leaving the
upper part of his body quite naked, and then
robbed him. The four men then robbed
him of his purse, which contained 100 cash,
and took off his jacket. Having done this they
tied his hands and feet. The two men
who had been with the prosecutor and his
sister then ran off, leaving the two men to
face the master. The master, however, succeeded
in breaking his bonds and feet and then freed
his hands, but the two men who had been
with the prosecutor and his sister had
run off. The master then ran off to Wanchi Gap,
and was found by the police. He was then
arrested and taken to the police station.

On the 30th April, the master was brought
to the police station, and the two men who
had been with the prosecutor and his
sister were arrested. The two men were
arrested on the 31st April, and the master
was then released. The master was then
arrested again on the 1st May, and the two
men who had been with the prosecutor and
his sister were again arrested. The master
was then released again on the 2nd May.

We are requested by Dr. N. B. Day, of
Sampson's Chamber of Commerce, to advise
that Mr. Granville Sharp has handed over
the funds of the Chamber of Commerce to the
Firm of F. & G. Smith, balance unexpired, of the U. O.
Wharf, Hongkong, subcribed by the community of
Hongkong.

Mr. Monckton Syrus, a leading Melbourne
wool merchant, has purchased half a ton of fine
wool yarn. This will export to China
and distribute gratuitously among Chinese
native manufacturers so as to familiarise them
with Australian wool. He has convinced us
that the Chinese wool trade will ultimately spring up
between Australia and China and Japan.

We hear that the first investigations held by
the mining-engineers on behalf of the Chinese
Government, that locality being regarded as
somewhat rich in coal. The party consisted
of three persons—a gentleman of scientific
education and two Chinese workmen. They
were telegraphed for by us, by Mr. Robert
Hart, at the instance of His Excellency Li
Hsing-chang.

We note the rather sudden departure of Mr.
F. S. Hünff, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme
Court, by the steamer Hankow, via Hankow for
England, on a short leave of absence, after
twenty-four years' service in the Colony, and
the departure of Mr. Alexander, the Postmaster
General, on a short leave of absence, after
thirty years' service in the Colony, and twenty
years' service in the service of the Chinese
Government.

None of the cases heard in the Summary
Court yesterday were of any public interest.

The American three-masted schooner *Welford*,
G. Fulton, 1, Cannon Swanson, from Hongkong
to the English Channel, was captured on the 18th
of April, and brought into the port of Hongkong
on the 21st April, and spread so rapidly that the vessel
had to be abandoned a short time afterwards.
The ship sank the following night.

On Friday the 27th ultimo, everything
was taken off the ship, and the large
cheeses and two large tins of crystallized fruit,
each in all 60 lbs. He found on Monday morning that
the large tins had been emptied and the smaller
tins taken away. The three large cheeses
were packed up ready for loading.

The junk was hauled up on Monday morning
and the large tins were taken off, and the
smaller tins were packed up ready for loading.

A Melbourne correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail service at Hongkong
was caused by the arrival of the American
steamer *Welford*, which had been captured
by pirates on the 18th April, and brought into
the port of Hongkong on the 21st April, and
spread so rapidly that the vessel had to be
abandoned a short time afterwards.

The American correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail service at Hongkong
was caused by the arrival of the American
steamer *Welford*, which had been captured
by pirates on the 18th April, and brought into
the port of Hongkong on the 21st April, and
spread so rapidly that the vessel had to be
abandoned a short time afterwards.

A Melbourne correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail service at Hongkong
was caused by the arrival of the American
steamer *Welford*, which had been captured
by pirates on the 18th April, and brought into
the port of Hongkong on the 21st April, and
spread so rapidly that the vessel had to be
abandoned a short time afterwards.

A Melbourne correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail service at Hongkong
was caused by the arrival of the American
steamer *Welford*, which had been captured
by pirates on the 18th April, and brought into
the port of Hongkong on the 21st April, and
spread so rapidly that the vessel had to be
abandoned a short time afterwards.

A Melbourne correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail service at Hongkong
was caused by the arrival of the American
steamer *Welford*, which had been captured
by pirates on the 18th April, and brought into
the port of Hongkong on the 21st April, and
spread so rapidly that the vessel had to be
abandoned a short time afterwards.

A Melbourne correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail service at Hongkong
was caused by the arrival of the American
steamer *Welford*, which had been captured
by pirates on the 18th April, and brought into
the port of Hongkong on the 21st April, and
spread so rapidly that the vessel had to be
abandoned a short time afterwards.

A Melbourne correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail service at Hongkong
was caused by the arrival of the American
steamer *Welford*, which had been captured
by pirates on the 18th April, and brought into
the port of Hongkong on the 21st April, and
spread so rapidly that the vessel had to be
abandoned a short time afterwards.

A Melbourne correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail service at Hongkong
was caused by the arrival of the American
steamer *Welford*, which had been captured
by pirates on the 18th April, and brought into
the port of Hongkong on the 21st April, and
spread so rapidly that the vessel had to be
abandoned a short time afterwards.

A Melbourne correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail service at Hongkong
was caused by the arrival of the American
steamer *Welford*, which had been captured
by pirates on the 18th April, and brought into
the port of Hongkong on the 21st April, and
spread so rapidly that the vessel had to be
abandoned a short time afterwards.

A Melbourne correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail service at Hongkong
was caused by the arrival of the American
steamer *Welford*, which had been captured
by pirates on the 18th April, and brought into
the port of Hongkong on the 21st April, and
spread so rapidly that the vessel had to be
abandoned a short time afterwards.

A Melbourne

